

AUG 0 3 2004



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LOS ANGELES WASHINGTON BOCA RATON NEWARK PARIS

Date August 3, 2004

Client-Matter 75252-008

Total Pages (Including Cover)

PROSKAUER ROSE LLP

From Tiffany A. Levato

Voice Number 212,969,3686

To Office of Petitions

Company: United States Patent and Trademark Office

Message Re:

Inventor:

Serial No.: Filed:

For:

09/776,656 February 5, 2001

Richard Leyden et al.

LIQUID RADIATION-CURABLE COMPOSITION, ESPECIALLY FOR STEREOLITHOGRAPHY

Group Art Unit:

Examiner:

1752

Cynthia Hamilton

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the attached papers are being facsimile transmitted to the Office of Petitions at the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the date shown below.

Tiffany A. Levato

Name of person signing the certification

Tiffeny Tevato

August 3, 2004

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AUG 0 3 2004

Serial No. 09/776,656 Attorney Docket: 75252-008

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Group Art Unit: 1752	OFFICIAL
Examiner: Cynthia Ham	ilton

PETITION TO RESET THE PERIOD FOR REPLY TO THE FINAL OFFICE ACTION

Attn: Office of Petitions Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

According to MPEP §710.06, Applicants submit this Petition to reset the period for reply to the Final Office Action date mailed April 8, 2004, for which a shortened statutory period was set to expire on July 8, 2004. As explained below, this Petition is being submitted within 2 weeks of the date of receipt of the Final Office Action at the correspondence address and the entire portion of the set reply period had elapsed as of the date of receipt.

The April 8, 2004 Final Office Action was never received by mail at the correspondence address of record. Applicants' attorneys were unaware of the existence of the Final Office

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any referred to as being attached) is being facsimile transmitted on the date shown below to the Office of Petitions, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

	Tiffany A. Levato Name of Person Mailing Paper
August 3, 2004	Signature of Person Mailing Paper
Date of Deposit	Signature of Person Mailing Paper

Serial No. 09/776,656 Attorney Docket: 75252-008

Action until July 21, 2004, when the undersigned attorney reviewed the private records of the above-identified patent application on the Patent Office's PAIR System and printed out a copy of the Final Office Action. Attached as Exhibit A is a copy of the Proskauer Rose docket report for the above-identified patent application, which was printed out on the morning of July 21, 2004 prior to reviewing the records on PAIR. Exhibit A shows that there is no entry for receipt of the Final Office Action and that the record was last modified on January 27, 2004. After downloading and printing the Final Office Action from PAIR, Applicants' attorney directed that the docket report be updated to reflect her receipt of the Final Office Action on July 21, 2004. Attached as Exhibit B is a copy of the updated docket report. Exhibit B establishes that July 21, 2004 is the date of receipt of the Final Office Action at the correspondence address of record. As further support for July 21, 2004 as the date of receipt, Applicants attach Exhibit C, which is a copy of the Final Office Action having the date it was docketed and received stamped thereon. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office grant this Petition to reset the 3-month shortened statutory period for reply to the Final Office Action to run from July 21, 2004 up to and including October 21, 2004.

The Commissioner is authorized to deduct the petition fee of \$130 from Deposit Account No. 16-2500. The Commissioner is also authorized to charge any fee due, or credit any overcharge, to Deposit Account No. 16-2500 to maintain the pendency of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

Proskauer Rose LLP

Date: August 3, 2004

By

Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 50,160

Proskauer Rose LLP Patent Department 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036-8299 Tel. (212) 969-3686 (direct) Fax (212) 969-2900

Exhibit A

Docket Report last modified on January 27, 2004

PR#	75252-008US					
COUNTRY	US UNITED	STATES			PRINTED ON:	7/21/2004
NEW/CON	FCA	SERIAL	09/776,656	TITLE	PRIOR	2/8/2000
RELATED	n/a	PATENT		LIQUID RADIATION-CURABLE COMPOSITION, ESPECIALLY FOR STEREOLITHEGRAPHY	MAIL	2/5/2001
TYPE	UTL	STATUS	DE LIBROS		PUBL	2/5/2001
CLIENT			PENDING	<u> </u>	ISSUE	
AGENT			C. (STEREOLITHO	GRAPHY) 1 CREF 22162/US	1ST	2/5/2001
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INVENTORS						
JOHNSON DA	WID Latel		ASSIGNEES	TERMS		
LEYDEN RICH			VANTICO INC.	011870/0894 - Rec.		
PATEL RANJA		-:	VANTICO A&T I			
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PRIOR APPLIC	CATIONS					
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USER-DEFINABLE FIELDS	PATENT FIELDS
	SMALL ENTITY ART UNIT
SBOT PUBL#	CLAIMS
	PUBLICATION# CONFIRM#
P09028US00 ENTERED 8/15/2001 MODIFIED 1/27/20 NOTES	2004 BY JCA ATTORNEYS JHS / KHN / TAL

Formerly 261/218 NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POA TO PROSKAUER ROSE RECEIVED 09/08/03

Exhibit B

Docket Report last modified on July 21, 2004

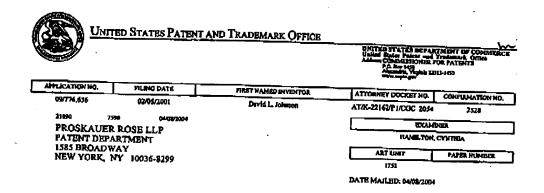
PR#	75252-008US					
COUNTRY	US UNITED STA	TES			PRINTED ON:	7/28/2004
NEW/CON	FCA	SERIAL#	09/776,656	TITLE	PRIOR	2/8/2000
RELATED	ln/a	PATENT#		Liquid, radiation-curable composition, especially for stereolithography	MAJL	2/5/2001
TYPE	ויידע		la l	l' i	FILE PUBL	2/5/2001
: CLIENT			PUBLISHED		ISSUE	11/29/2001
AGENT	!!		C. (STEREOLITHOG	RAPHY) 1 CREF 22162/US	157	2/5/2001
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INVENTORS			ASSIGNEES	TERMS		
JOHNSON D		: ! !	VANTICO INC.	011870/0894 - Rec	06/07/2001	. 1
LEYDÊN RIC			VANTICO A&T US		12/02/2002	-
PATEL RANJ,	TIVA C		CREDIT SUISSE	FIRST BOSTON 013525/0784 - Rec.	12/03/2002	, , , ,
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İ	USER-DEFINABLE FIELDS		PATENT	FIELDS	
SBST		SMALL ENTITY	ſ" ·	ART UNIT	1752
SBOT		CLAIMS		EXAMINER	HAMILTON, CYNTHIA
PUBL#		PUBLICATION#	US 2001-0046642 A1	CONFIRM#	2528 2528
P09028US00	ENTERED 8/15/2001 MODIFIED 7/21/2	004 BY JCA	ATTORNEYS	NHS 1 KI	4N / [TAL

Formerly 261/218 NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POA TO PROSKAUER ROSE RECEIVED 09/08/03

Exhibit C

Copy of Final Office Action Received and Docketed on July 21, 2004



Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

· DEMONIED JUL 2 1 224

DOCKETED

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/776,656	JOHNSON ET AL
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Cynthia Hamilton	4750
- The MARING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	PORTS on the cover sheet	1752
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of times may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1: after SIX (5) MONTHS from the mailing date of this continuelation. If the period for roply specified above is less than thinky (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, he maximum statutory period Pailure to reply indian me set or extended period for reply wit, by statut Any reply indianal by the Office leter than the months efter the mailine earted painst form adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(0).	136(a). In the freeze forces	resorts from Domest v 87 d
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/20.	/04,10/24/03.	
2a)(X) This action is FINAL. 2b)(2a) This	action is pop-fical	
Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal mat	ters. Drosecution as to the marks is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x perte Quayle, 1935 C.E). 11, 453 O.G. 213
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) <u>1-8,10.11 and 13-21</u> ls/are pending in	. (h	
4a) Of the above claim(a) 17 and 18 is/are with	ne application.	
5) Claim(s) k/are allowed.	CERNA FROM COURTERSON	•
6) Claim(s) 1-5.10.11, 13,15,16,20 and 21 is/are re	plactor	
7) Cleim(s) 6-8,14 and 19 is/are objected to.	ырсани.	
8) Claim(s) 1-8, 10-11, 13-20 are subject to restrict	Tion and/or election securi	
	cuon and or election requi	rement.
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.	,
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) objected to I	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the d	frawing(s) be held in abovan	69. See 37 CFR 1.85/a)
replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corrects	on is required if the drawing	a) is objected to See 37 CED 4 494/45
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exc	aminer. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152,
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		 -
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	Madhe under Ar II A. 4	4484 4 4 11
a) All b) Some c) None of:	Michily under 35 U.S.C. §	179(a)-(d) or (f).
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received	
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received to A-	onlication No.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priorit	v documents have been	produced in this blotter of the
application from the International Bureau	(PCT Rule 17.2(a))	contant at this Marioust Stage
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list o	f the certified contenant r	eceivad
Altachment(s)	Paper No(s)	mmary (PTO-413) Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-452)

Page 2

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed October 29, 2004 and completed by the amendment filed January 20, 2004 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: The change of 1.2 to 0.8 in Table 1, Ex. 6 for (B) UVI-6974 is not supported by the original disclosure. Applicants have cited page 27, lines 2-3 as support for this correction. These lines read as follows:

acrylate, is a reduction in physical properties. Examples 6 and 6 are identical with the exception that example 5 contains free radical initiator. Without the free radical photoinitiator

The examiner assumes applicants rely on the statement that Examples 5 and 6 are identical with the exception of example 5 containing free radical initiator. However, also found on page 27, in the last paragraph is the following:

Example 6 is identical to example 8 with the exception that example 6 does not contain the hydroxy-acrylates required to give the unique stereofithographic resin. The result is that the

Again, the statement is made that one example is identical to another with exceptions of components. This time it was Examples 6 and 8. Since the amount for (B) in Examples 8 which is 1.2, and 6 which was originally 0.8, now do not match. Where is the error? Further, in changing the data the totals do not match the changes. What is meant by "identical" here is unclear. Applicants have not given sufficient evidence to show such an error is clear from the record to be corrected. The support they give is confusing if considering similar "identical" statements on the same page in the original specification.

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The request to correct the inventorship in this nonprovisional application under 37
 CFR 1.48(c) requesting addition of an inventor(s) is deficient because:

It lacks the written consent of any assignce of one of the originally named inventors.

Applicants have established the right of assignee to take action but have not sent written consent of said assignee.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

3. The Declarations of Richard Leyden and Frank Tran filed on October 24, 2003 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the reference. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Melisaris et al (WO 99/50711) reference. The publication date of the Melisaris et al document is October 7, 1999. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See Margenthaler v. Scudder, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). The evidence of conception is from the Tran Declaration, that on September 8 or 9 of 1999, Mr. Leyden, with Mr. David Johnson present, assigned Mr. Tran "the task of developing a liquid, radiation-curable composition with the same raw materials as our commercial product SL 5170 but to leave out the free radical photo initiator, and to make sure this new composition would achieve equivalent or better mechanical property values compared to SL 5170." Mr. Tran then avers that he formulated a series of six compositions called \$179-39A through \$179-39F. He submits the title of his lab notebook, i.e. S179, to show date he started on the experiments. The date on this page is September 10, 1999

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and what is on it is "SL 5170 Study with SR 394 (instead N3700)" The examiner notes that this page appears to contradict Mr. Tran's and Mr. Leyden's averment that the idea for removing the I-184, i.e. the free radical initiator, from the commercial product 5170, was part of Mr. Tran's work as of September 10, 1999. No supporting evidence of taking out the I-184 is found in the lab book pages until S179 39 D which is dated October 14, 1999. It is October 16, 1999 pages that show \$179-39 E and \$179-39F compositions being addressed for the first time. In the Leyden Declaration, Mr. Leyden avers that *at some point in early September 1999, I instructed Frank Tran ... to perform a series of experiments to support the above-noted modification of 5170. I understand that Frank Tran began running the experiments on September 10, 1999 and continued through December 27, 1999." The above noted is the removal of I-184 from Vantico's commercial product 5170 with the hope to prove that a formulation with out I-184 would cure as well as, or perhaps better than, 5170, which contained both I-184 and UVI 6974. These declarations are found ineffective to remove the Melisaris reference because of the appearance of contradiction of Mr. Tran's and Mr. Leyden's statements as to why the Tran Experiments were started. The Notebook page dated 9-10-99 appears to address exchanging SR 394 for N3700 as the reason for starting the comparisons upon which Mr. Tran's table of comparisons was started. Thus, this appears to cast doubt on when the idea for removing the I-184 from the 5170 occurred. Thus, the Declarations submitted are found ineffective to remove the Melisaris reference. Thus, the first paper evidence of removal of the photoinitiator I-184 is October 14, 1999 and that is after the required date of conception of October 7, 1999. The Leyden and Frank Declarations also fail to have the allegation that "the acts relied upon to

Page 5

establish the date prior to the reference or activity were carried out in this country or in a NAFTA country or WTO member country. See 35 U.S.C. 104.

Claims 1-5, 10-11, 13, 15-16 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over unpatentable over Melisaris et al (WO 99/50711) in view Tsao et al (4,156,035). Melisaris et al disclose the instant invention with the exception of (1) using free radical initiators when using acrylate compounds and (2) not requiring that an instant component c) be present. In Melisaris et al, see particularly wherein any free radical photoinitiator is usable, wherein hydroxyl-containing trimethacrylates are disclosed as acrylates useable, and wherein compounds like those in instant claim 12 are found, and component c) is the compound having at least one unsaturated group and at least one hydroxy group in its molecule. If component c) is a (meth) acrylate compound, Melisaris et al disclose always a free radical initiator with the use of a (meth) acrylate. Never is the (meth) acrylate compound used by Metisaris et al without one. In Melisaris et al, see particularly page 4, lines 10- page 8, lines 14, page 12, lines 23 to page 13, page 15, lines 8-9, page 17 first two paragraphs and last paragraph, page 18-19, page 24, fourth paragraph, to page 23 and page 29-30. Also in Melisaris et al , see page 28 with respect to instant claim 16. Any of applicant's examples given in their specification make use of known free radical initiators as set forth by Tsao et al (4,156,035). Tsao et al (4,156,035) teach aromatic onium salts, especially sulfonium salts, act to polymerize both cpoxies and acrylates when mixed as in Table 1, formulation 5, and state in col. 4, lines 37-68, without the addition of the carbonyl type photoinitiators described. There is no mention of using an added sensitizer by Tsao et al for their sulfonium salts to be initiators of acrylates, i.e. free radical initiators. The substitution of one compound known to perform the same function for another given in the prior art is held

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prima facie obvious as is the addition of the product to the other to perform the same function. Applicants have presented comparative test results on page 26 of the specification. However, never do they compare a composition with the same amount of cationic sulfonium initiator wherein no free radical initiator is present with a mixture of these two when acrylates are present. Thus, there is no clear showing that the sole exclusion of the free radical initiator caused any unobvious results. As to the presence of component c), Melisaris et al teach their choice as part of the acrylate component of their compositions. With respect to instant claims 10-11, component d) is disclosed by Melisaris et al as a choice for the PEPO component on page 25, third paragraph, lines 7-12. With respect to instant claims 1-5, 10-11, 13, 15-16 and 20-21, the compositions of Melisaris et al wherein the cationic initiator is chosen to be one both free radical and cationically functional such as some of the sulfonium and iodonium compounds listed by applicants would have been prima facie obvious as would have been the increase in the amount of onium salt to cover the added function required as done by applicants in their specification in order to reduce the number of materials to be handled and as the substitution of one known free radical initiator for another. The examiner notes that this rejection is made because of the confusion as to what is meant by applicant's "the composition contains no free radical initiator". The examiner again notes that applicant's comparison on page 26 is insufficient to overcome this rejection. First, Example 1 and 2 do not use the same amount of cationic initiator. Examples 4 and 7 do show compositions with only differences in the free radical initiator present or not but applicants only state that the properties are similar and that curing does occur apparently in both systems (he use of UVI-6974 without I-184), but the properties are not the same and some cure would be expected of the acrylate system by the art

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recognized ability of sulfonium initiators to act as free radical initiators. Further the showing is for 0.8 % cationic initiator thus is not commensurate in scope with the composition claimed and the cured material with the free radical initiator present was of higher tensile strength, higher elongation break and other variances in properties from the non I-184 cured material. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (The prior art taught carbon monoxide concentrations of "about 1-5%" while the claim was limited to "more than 5%." The court held that "about 1-5%" allowed for concentrations slightly above 5% thus the ranges overlapped.); In re Geisler, 116 F.3d 1465, 1469-71, 43 USPQ2d 1362, 1365-66 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (Claim reciting thickness of a protective layer as falling within a range of "50 to 100 Angstroms" considered prima facie obvious in view of prior art reference teaching that "for suitable protection, the thickness of the protective layer should be not less than about 10 nm [i.e., 100 Angstroms]." The court stated that "by stating that suitable protection" is provided if the protective layer is about' 100 Angstroms thick, [the prior art reference] directly teaches the use of a thickness within [applicant's] claimed range."). Similarly, a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

4. Applicant's arguments filed October 24, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants have argued that Melisaris et al (WO 99/50711) should be removed as a reference because it is made unavailable as prior art when considering the Leyden and Tran

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Declarations submitted under 37 CFR 1.131. The examiner has already addressed the imadequacies of these Declarations. The examiner notes that if applicants can clear up the question of conflict of the first notebook page addressing changing monomers in the composition instead of photoinitiators which appears to conflict statements of Tran and Leyden with respect to what Mr. Tran was working on prior to October 7, 1999 then the rest of the Declarations appear to support applicant's arguments with respect to conception prior to October 7, 1999. Applicants need to make clear where all disclosure and work took place. However, at this point the examiner sees an appearance of conflicting evidence of record as to what was conceived prior to October 7, 1999. The rejection stands with the addition of new claim 21 as required.

- Claims 17-18 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.
 Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in Paper No. 6.
- 5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPBP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

- 6. This application contains claims 17-18 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in Paper No. 6. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.
- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter permins. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia Hamilton whose telephone number is 571-272-331. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Scaus information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cynthia Hamilton Primary Examiner Art Unit 1752

April 5, 2004

CYNTHIA HAMILTON PRIMARY EXAMINER